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# The Times-Dispatch

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THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,130.

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LEGISLATURE IS AT IT'S ROPE'S END

Large Number of Important Bills Passed Both Houses.

## AND MANY FAILED TO GET THROUGH

Measure Providing for Traveling Auditor Was One of Them. Heavy Increases in Appropriations, But Bills Passed Make Up.

The work of the Virginia Legislature 1905 is at an end, though the session will not actually terminate until next Thursday.

No more business will be done and the extension is made only in conformity with the constitutional provisions which require that the Legislature shall be in session until the Governor signs all the bills pending.

There will be no quorum from now on, and the two bodies will meet each day at noon in a most formal manner and adjourn. A great many important bills have been passed and numbers of others of perhaps equal public interest and importance were either killed in committee or upon the floor of one or the other of the two houses.

The appropriation measures are naturally first in the eyes of the people. They largely exceed those of former years, the total amount reaching up to about \$10,000,000.

The general appropriation bill carried about \$10,000,000 and there was a supplemental one of about \$15,000,000. There were appropriations for pensions and primary schools and other objects which will carry the amount nearly to \$10,000,000.

## Help Public Schools.

Mr. Catton, of Alexandria, got through two of the heavy increases. He offered the bill increasing the appropriation for primary schools from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually, and the amount for pensions from \$500,000 to \$550,000.

There were other increases—for example, the office of assistant attorney-general was created at a salary of \$2,500 per year, and the bill to pay the members of the Legislature \$500 per session was passed.

There are still other charges upon the treasury. Five new judicial circuits were created, and the office of insurance commissioner was for the first time introduced in Virginia. The salaries of the judges are \$2,500 each, and that of the insurance commissioner the same. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court were increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and there were some minor increases of salaries elsewhere.

## Courts of Justice.

This is about the size of the work of the Finance Committee. Now for the others: The Torrens System bill, considered by the Courts of Justice Committee, was defeated in the House. The Courts of Justice had the pleasure of recommending at least one bill that passed. This was to create five new judicial circuits in the State.

This called for a redistricting of the entire State into judicial circuits, and while this subject is being considered, it might as well be told what has been done with reference to other redistricting matters. Mr. Puller got through what is known as the "snake bill" preventing the redistricting of cities into wards except once in five years, unless ordered by a four-fifths majority of the councils. The bill was passed, the main feature of which is the separation of Norfolk and Newport News, and putting them into different districts. Only one slight change was made in the districts for the House of Delegates. This was to give Roanoke city and county one Delegate each, they being now in the same district, and sending two delegates to Congress.

## Button Gets Place.

The Catton general insurance bill was one of the bills of the session. The measure passed, and Colonel Joseph Button has been elected commissioner at a salary of \$2,500 per year. The Byrd bill, regulating the speed of automobiles was passed.

Another measure of interest which was passed is the Jim Crow car law, applying to all street railways in the State. Senator Machen got through both houses a resolution amending the Constitution so as to allow commissioners of the revenue to succeed themselves, it elected by the people.

Both houses passed the bill providing for the appointment of commissioners of the revenue by the courts, as they did the two-cent passenger rate bills and the bill known as the anti-slacker's measure. The bill to repeal the call law in the Potomac River was passed, as were a good many other measures affecting the oyster industry.

A bill became law providing for the establishment of district high schools in the country sections, and it was fathered by Mr. Ould, of Campbell, and vigorously pressed.

The bill providing for the consolidation of cities and towns was passed, as was that to make the initial carrier responsible for the safe delivery of freight. Did Not Pass.

Here are some of the bills that did not pass: The New crab bill. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac merger bills. The amendments to the Mann liquor laws. The Catton rolling stock bill. The Williams anti-compact insurance bill.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## All Records Broken.

The Times-Dispatch  
SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1906,  
PRINTED

## 538 Inches of Real Estate Advertising

Which is 5 1-3 columns more than its previous high-water mark, and largely more than was ever printed before by any other Richmond newspaper. Its proper recognition of this great branch of trade is appreciated both by owners and dealers in real estate. Its pre-eminence superiority over all other newspapers in Virginia as a real estate medium is emphasized by the constantly growing use of its columns by practically every real estate dealer in Richmond and many other cities.

The reason for this is easily manifest—CIRCULATION and CHARACTER of circulation.

## LIKEWISE

The continual increase in the patronage of Times-Dispatch Want Ads. is eloquent testimony of their value to advertisers.

## The Times-Dispatch Classified Columns

March 11, 1906, Printed

388 Classified or Want Ads.

46 Ads. for Male Help.

21 Ads. for Female Help.

27 Ads. for Agents and Salesmen.

294 Other Miscellaneous Want Ads.

## NEGROES ATTACK WILMER WHITES

Trouble Grows Out of Wounding of Sam McPaston, a Bold Alabama Negro.

## MOB FOLLOWED WHITE MAN

A. J. Ellis Empties His Revolver at the Blacks and is Then Shot Down.

(By Associated Press.)

MOBILE, ALA., March 11.—Sheriff Powers and four deputies left this morning at 7 o'clock for the scene of the race trouble at Wilmer, 26 miles west of Mobile, on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, and returned at 7 o'clock to-night, with four negroes, who are charged with being implicated in the attack last night by the negroes on the white residents of Wilmer.

The shooting was begun by Cole Daniels, a negro ex-convict, and at once became general. The white men who were armed participated. The negro mob had followed F. E. Pringle and a negro, Sam McPaston, whom Pringle had shot and was bringing to Wilmer for surgical attention, for a distance of six miles. A. J. Ellis, a white man, aged 60 years, emptied his revolver at the negroes and just as he fired the last shot, a negro shot him from behind, a load of buckshot taking effect in his back and left shoulder, and when the sheriff's posse left Wilmer, Ellis was in a dying condition. One of Ellis's bullets struck the negro Cole Daniels in the head, but he made his escape though a citizen's posse is lying in wait for him to-night.

A determined attempt was made early this morning to lynch the negro McPaston, but cooler counsel prevailed. When the sheriff reached Wilmer some 200 white men were assembled there, gathered from the surrounding country. It is said that there have been mutterings among the negroes in the turpentine camps against the whites for the past eight months. Everything was quiet when Sheriff Powers and his deputies left the scene, though it is possible trouble may break out fresh again to-night. In that event, the whites are better able to take care of themselves.

## Emperor is Recovering.

(By Associated Press.)

PEKING, March 11.—The illness from which the Emperor is suffering apparently is not serious. He attended a theatrical performance in the place Saturday evening in company with the dowager Empress.

## MOBBED FOR KISSES ON 21ST BIRTHDAY

Young Man's Friends Invited Old Maids to Attend a Celebration.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—The friends of Leroy Klatter, who came of age on Wednesday, prepared a celebration for him by inviting every one in the neighborhood to come to his home that evening. They issued 500 posters, and especially invited old maids and widows to attend the celebration, announcing that Mr. Klatter would kiss all of them.

During the evening 500 persons gathered around the Klatter home, and the family became helpless. Maidens, with blushing faces, came for their kiss. A few were accommodated, but the thing could not hold out. Finally the mob became so disorderly that a squad of police had to be summoned, but it was two hours before the sidewalk in front of the house could be cleared.

## FRENCH DISASTER IS UNPARALLELED

Whole Region Stands Appalled at Enormity of the Tragedy.

## DEATH LIST NUMBERS ELEVEN HUNDRED

Six Thousand Fathers, Mothers and Children Are Sorrowing. Mortuary Court Under Military Guard, Who Hold Mourners in Check.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, March 11.—The worst fears as to the enormity of the mine disaster in the Courrières district of the pas-de-Calais Saturday morning have been realized. The death list numbers 1,100, and the whole of the region stands appalled at the terrible tragedy, which has brought sorrow to 6,000 fathers, mothers, wives and children.

The last great mine disaster in France occurred in 1885, when 234 persons were killed and 80 injured; but that all others sink into insignificance before Courrières. The vast mortuary camp is under military guard, four hundred soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding in check the crowds of distracted mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tappings on pipes by the imprisoned men had been heard, but gradually this hope vanished, and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and even threatened to break through the cordon of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit. One man named Sylvestre succeeded in entering the mine, but he never returned. It is believed he groped about inside until he was overcome by the gases and perished. It is reported that a rescue party numbering forty has been cut off by the caving in of one of the galleries.

Minister of Public Works Gautier, Minister of the Interior Dubief and the secretary of President Fallieres remain on the ground, endeavoring to comfort the distressed families of the miners. President Fallieres has given \$200,000 to aid in relief measures. The ministry will add a further sum to this, and the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to vote \$100,000 for the purpose of alleviating distress.

## Details of Disaster.

Ministers Gautier and Dubief have received complete details of the catastrophe from M. Lavanne, the director of the mine.

"Of 1,500 miners who were down in the pits when the explosion occurred," he said, "700 were working in pit number 4; 482 were in pit number 3; 571 in pit number 2; and the remainder in pit number 10."

Those rescued were taken out as follows: from pit number 4, 194 from pit number 3, 140 from pit number 2, and 71 from pit number 10. A number of these were injured and some of them have died since. At the present moment over 1,000 men remain imprisoned.

Another director declared that the imprisoned men numbered 1,100.

Minister Dubief inquired: "Have you still any hope?" The director replied: "No, I believe all of them are dead."

This was whispered into the ear of the minister in order that his words might not be overheard by the pale-faced miners who stood anxiously about the mine building waiting for an official view on the state of affairs.

## Scene in the Mine.

Then the ministers listened to a graphic description of the scene in the mine by Leon Cerf, one of the men rescued, and who still is suffering from the terrible effects of the explosion.

"I was working with a gang when the explosion occurred. The foreman immediately shouted for us to follow him, and, dashing into a recess in the gallery, we were followed by a blast of poisonous gases, which rushed by, however, without affecting us. We remained there for eight hours, when, feeling that suffocation was gradually coming upon us, we attempted to escape. We crawled in single file toward the shaft, but several of the men dropped dead on the way, including my son and the foreman. I carried my nephew on my back for forty minutes and succeeded in saving him. It took us four hours to reach the shaft."

The mine building has been transformed into a mortuary chamber, and all about in it lie the carbonized and almost unrecognizable bodies of miners which were taken out as they were brought up from the mine. Stricken relatives arrive at the mine building from time to time, searching for their loved ones.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Rain Monday, probably snow in west portion; Tuesday fair; light snow, shifting to 14-24 northwest, winds.

North Carolina—Fair Monday, colder in west portion; Tuesday fair, colder; light snow, shifting to northwest, winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and moderate. Thermometer at midnight, 49.

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. .... 36 6 P. M. .... 41  
12 M. .... 42 9 P. M. .... 37  
6 P. M. .... 45 12 midnight .... 35  
Average ..... 37 2-3.

Condition: In Important Cities.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)

Place. Ashville, N. C. .... 45 Clear  
Augusta, Ga. .... 69 Clear  
Atlanta, Ga. .... 69 Clear  
Charlotte, N. C. .... 66 Clear  
Chicago, Ill. .... 50 Snow  
Cincinnati, O. .... 31 Clear  
Hartford, Conn. .... 50 Rain  
Key West, Fla. .... 74 Rain  
Mobile, Ala. .... 50 Rain  
New York City, N. Y. .... 45 Clear  
Norfolk, Va. .... 48 Clear  
Raleigh, N. C. .... 68 Clear  
Washington, D. C. .... 48 Clear  
Wilmington, N. C. .... 53 Clear

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises ..... 6:27 March 12, 1906.  
Sun sets ..... 6:13 Morning ..... 5:46  
Moon rises ..... 8:31 Evening ..... 6:01



JOHN MITCHELL.  
Mine Workers' president, who holds important conference with Commissioner of Labor Neill.

## SEVERAL CHANGES IN THE CABINET

Ambassador Von Meyer Slated to Succeed Secretary Bonaparte.

## LATTER IN MOODY'S PLACE

Attorney-General to Resume the Practice of Law—Speculation As to Taft's Successor.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The Washington Post of today says: From a reliable source it was announced yesterday that George J. Von Meyer, United States Ambassador to Russia, will succeed Secretary Bonaparte of the Navy in May.

It is also reliably stated that Mr. Bonaparte will become Attorney-General and Mr. Moody will retire to his practice at Boston.

It has been known for some time that it was only on the urgent request of the President that Mr. Moody has been shifted about in the Cabinet. He has been the directing force in some of the most important suits brought by the Department of Justice. He has only recently put under way the suit of Representative Hearst against the sugar trust, and that against the Otis elevator trust.

Who will succeed Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg is not known. The successor may be arranged for by the advancement of some minister and the filling of his place.

There is considerable speculation as to the successor of Mr. Taft as Secretary of War. The President, Mr. Taft, Mr. Root, and Mr. Moody have discussed the matter recently.

## Wood May Succeed Taft.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—It is thought that if Secretary Taft goes on the Supreme Court bench, General Leonard Wood will succeed him.

## FRENCH AUTOMOBILIST KIDNAPPED BY BANDITS

(Special Correspondence to the New York Herald and Times-Dispatch.)

ROME, March 11.—The Tribune publishes a special dispatch from Tangier announcing that Mme. Du Gast, a well known French sportswoman and automobilist, has been captured in the district of Ceuta by a band under the notorious brigand, El Valiente.

Mme. Du Gast is the best known woman automobilist in France. She took part in the Paris-Berlin race for the international cup in 1902 and in the Paris-Madrid race the next year. In 1905 she entered in the automobile boat race in the Mediterranean and was rescued from the Canille when it was on the point of sinking. She was severely injured in Spain last year by the accidental overthrowing of her automobile.

## WHITE STONE SPRINGS HOTEL IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

(By Associated Press.)

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 11.—White Stone Springs Hotel, located about six miles from here, a short distance from the Columbia branch of the Southern Railway, was totally destroyed by fire to-night at about 8 o'clock. The furnishings were saved, but the building was lost through the lack of fighting apparatus. Preparations were being made to open the place for the summer. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The hotel has been the scene of many conventions during the last few years. It will probably be rebuilt.

## TRANSFER MIDDIES TO ANOTHER CLASS

(By Associated Press.)

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 11.—Owing to deficiencies in studies, the following midshipmen have been transferred from the class of 1907 to that of 1908: W. H. Stiles, Georgia. W. E. Strother, Georgia. W. R. Manier, Tennessee. L. Jordan, Jr., Tennessee. From the class of 1908 to 1909 for the same reason: T. C. Cecil, Tennessee. T. H. Jones, Georgia. W. C. Wickham, Virginia. H. S. Richardson, North Carolina. J. A. Early, Virginia. T. L. McCauley, at large. E. B. Roelker, at large.

## RATE BILL LOOMS ON THE HORIZON

Measure Has Right of Way on the Colonnade Each Afternoon.

## BOTH PARTIES LOOK TO BAILEY

Discussion Will Commence With Speech By Senator Culbertson To-day.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The only visible object on the horizon of the United States Senate is the railroad rate bill. This measure is now on the calendar as the unfinished business, which gives it the right of way over every other subject each day after two o'clock. Unless the railroad bill remains undisposed of longer than any one counts upon, no effort will be made to displace it even temporarily with the supply bill, for the Senate is a unit in its desire to have the matter disposed of at the earliest practicable moment. Senator Tillman, who has the bill in charge, will this week make a written report on it. There will be a number of speeches for and against the measure, and the efforts to amend it will proceed.

## Three Divisions.

There may be said to be three divisions in the Senate—the first standing for the bill as it came from the House; the second demanding a provision for a review of the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission of a character that will remove the entire question from the commission without leaving its ruling in force; and the third granting a review but maintaining the orders of the commission in effect until a final disposition of the question is reached in the court.

These will be the vital questions from the beginning to the end of the controversy. Indeed, it may be confidently asserted that if an agreement could be arrived at immediately on the question of review, a vote could be taken without further discussion, except for home consumption. Until, however, there is an approach to an understanding, an animated, if not an acrimonious, debate may be expected.

The question is reached in the court. The Republican side of the chamber, and it looks as if most of the amendments to be suggested would come from the minority members.

## Looking to Bailey.

To Senator Bailey many of the senators in both parties are looking for a solution of the problem by the amendment which he is understood to be preparing. He will make an effort to frame a provision which will grant a review by the courts, and at the same time prevent the suspension of the commission's orders until the courts enter their final decision in given cases. This will not entirely meet the demands of the more radical advocates of the jurisdiction of the courts, but some of them will accept it. There is an effort to reach an agreement on a provision that would require the roads to deposit the difference between their rates and those fixed by the commission.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## SLAYER DRUNK, WIFE SUES BREWERS; WINS

Persons Who Furnished Beer to Intoxicated Murderer Must Pay \$5,000.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

TOPEKA, KAN., March 11.—The Supreme Court has handed down a decision giving judgment for \$5,000 to Ruth Reener, wife of W. D. Reener, now confined in the penitentiary under conviction for a murder committed while intoxicated. The judgment is against Rosina Zehold and Emma Hargelin, owners and proprietors of a brewery at Atchison.

On Sunday in June, 1900, W. D. Reener, J. H. Burcharth and C. T. Gannon went to the brewery, got drunk and quarreled. Reener killed both his companions, and was sent to the penitentiary.

Mrs. Reener brought suit under a special statute giving a wife the right to recover damages from any person furnishing liquor to her husband which resulted in his intoxication and injury to her in person or property or means of support.

## OPERATORS DENY MINER'S DEMANDS

Refuse to Recognize the Union and Stand on Commission's Award

## SITUATION IS GRAVE; STRIKE MAY RESULT

Dr. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Has Conference With John Mitchell and Believed to Represent President, Who Will Seek Settlement.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 11.—The propositions of the United Mine Workers of America for a readjustment of wages and conditions in the anthracite coal fields as a whole, have been denied by the committee representing the anthracite operators.

As a counter-proposition, the operators suggest that the awards made by the anthracite coal strike commission, the principles upon which they were established by the commission, and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from the first day of April, 1906.

The present agreement terminates on March 31 of this year.

Announcement of the anthracite operator's decision and their counter proposition was made to-night in a long statement. This includes the correspondence on the subject at issue between President John Mitchell, of the United Miners action for the miners and George F. Boer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading coal fields, and the operators. The miners' proposition are discussed in detail. In every instance the contention is made by the operators either that conditions in the coal fields do not warrant the changes proposed by the miners, or that the questions at issue already have been passed upon by the strike commission.

## Not Recognize the Union.

The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand unalterably for the open shop, and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, an organization controlled by a rival industry."

Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a deduction in hours. It declares that the expectation of the strike commission that the reduction from ten to nine hours "should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines," has not been realized, and adds:

"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years, the ten-hour day should be restored; but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."

The proposition that a uniform scale of wages be established in the anthracite fields is met by the operators with the reply that this would be impracticable by reason of the varying capacities of the workers, the varying conditions existing in the region and at the collieries.

## Higher Wages Mean Higher Coal.

"The cannot increase wages without advancing the price of coal; and we are not willing to advance the price of coal," is the reply to the demand for a general increase in wages. The request that the operators shall collect from each employee certain stated sums for support of the union is also declined on the ground that "as a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you request, and as a matter of law, we are not permitted to make it."

The operators decline to agree to any change in the board of arbitration established by the anthracite coal strike commission, taking the ground that the system proposed by the miners would simply involve the creation of a series of minor boards, whose decisions might be conflicting, and from which appeals would have to be taken to an arbitrator, thereby creating more delays than now exist. The complaint of the miners that the board of conciliation does not act promptly, the operators declare to be not warranted by the facts.

The demand for a new sliding wage scale is also declined on the ground that the sliding scale fixed by the anthracite coal strike commission covers practically all the propositions in the proposed new scale.

The statement concludes: "It is not to the interest of employers and employees, nor of the public, to have the mining business, as well as the general business and comfort of the people, seriously disturbed by these yearly contentions. It is peculiarly unfortunate, therefore, that existing conditions have all been the result of arbitration by third persons, so that neither party can say that it has not had due consideration. There can be no doubt that the good of all concerned would be served by adhering to the results thus reached."

## Reasons for the Plea.

President Mitchell, acting for the miners' committee, in a letter to the committee of operators, outlined the reasons upon which the demands of the miners were based as follows:

"We favor a scale of wages for men of the day, hour or week, because paid by the day, hour or week, because of the fact that the general industrial and commercial and trade conditions of the country justify an increase of wages to all classes of labor. The prosperity of the coal-carrying roads is unprecedented, as is demonstrated by their

support.

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